

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of *FRANCE*:

With Observations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tuesday, March 20. 1705.

I Enter'd upon the Argument in the last *Review* of our Foreign Kinds of Manufactures Invading our Old Substantial Staple of Broad-cloth.

The *French* made Stuffs, Druggets, Camlets, and such light sort of Ware, for Necessary and Substantial Reasons.

1. Because they cannot so well make Broad-cloth, having neither convenience, Fullers-Earth, or Workmen, but especially Wooll.

2. Because their Country being generally hotter than ours, and the Temper of their People Nimble and Easie, they are best suited and pleas'd with a thin light Stuff.

But we have none of these Reasons, nor any real Argument to make it tollerable, and therefore our wearing them is the more Unaccountable.

However, as we are a People always Unhappily forward in our own Misfortunes, so here we have taken into these Light Stuffs, and now behold the Consequence.

The Towns of *Reading*, *Newberry*, and Parts adjacent, which once were as Considerable for Cloathing, as any in *England*; and if the Story of *Jack of Newberry* be a Truth, which, notwithstanding some Addition of Fable, we have no reason to question, were superiour to most in *England*.

The Towns of *Farnham*, *Guildford*, *Alton*,

Allesford; and in short, all those three Clothing Counties, what's become of all the Clothing Trade, which Employ'd so many Thousand Families, hardly the Dregs of it are found at *Reading* and at *Guildford*, and all that Country are now hard at Work making of Druggets.

From thence let us go into *Kent*, and I can produce Men now living, who remember above 50 Clothiers in the Parish of *Cranbrook*, where now they please themselves with retaining about 15, and the like Proportion in the Neighbouring Country.

I could run the like length thro' a great many Parts of *England*, but my Aim is Demonstration, not prelix multiplying Examples.

Here's the Foot of our *Spittle-fields* Manufactures, it is not without loss to *England*, that such vast Quantities of Yarn come up to *London*, the Country was not Idle before, but Wove themselves what they send up to us now.

Perhaps some may ask, What were our Weavers in *Spittle-fields* Employ'd in before? And what is become of the Stocking Trade that is sunk thus, for the People wear Stockings still?

For the last 'tis plain, they are Wove now that were Knit before, and as the Frame-work began about 1684, to Encrease in *London*, the Knitting Work presently felt the Force of it; and as 500 People, now by the Stocking-Frame,

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can do the Work 5000 did before, 'tis plain, when the 500 went to Work, the 5000 stood still; this put them upon seeking other Employment, and they fell into the Stuff-Trade, and push'd it forward on one hand.

Let any one compare this to the Case of the Bank and the Goldsmiths, and Enquire whether Engrossing Cash and Credit in one Fund, had any Influence on the Cash of *Lombard-street*, or not; but as this, together with the other Evils of the Banks Excess, shall come to be spoken to by it self, I name it here only as an Instance in this case before me.

Nothing obeys the Course of Nature more exactly than Trade, Causes and Consequences follow as directly as Day and Night; if one Man can do two Mens Work, one of the two must stand still; if a Manufacture grows in one place, that or another will sink somewhere else; and I wonder from what weak Thoughts in Trade, any Man could form a Notion, that vast Quantities of Goods shall be made in one place, and not the less either of them, or some other sort, be made in another place.

As to *Spittle-fields*, in about 1679 and 80, if I remember right, when the Weavers in *Spittle-fields* Mutinied, upon some occasion of setting up Engine-Looms, as they call'd them, in which one Man might do as much Work as 6 or 8, or more.

The Complaint was want of Work, and 'twas all'dg'd then, that in *Spittle-fields*, &c. were above 50000 Narrow Weavers, as they call'd them, or in Common *English* Ribbon-Weavers.

At that time there were abundance of Broad Silk Weavers there, at *Canterbury*; a great many more; of all which by it self, when it may come in my way to Discourse of the Publick Mourning, and such like Follies.

But to the present Case, if there were 50000 Narrow Weavers in and about *London*, and 2000 will go a great way thro' their Number now, What is become of them? — The Answer is plain, the Trade falling off, and the People not wearing Shoulder-knots, Pantaloon, and other Fopperies, they turn'd their Hands to other Trades, viz. Weaving of Stuffs or Druggets, &c.

Will any Man tell me of a Manufacture started up, but I shall tell him of another fallen down; of a Manufacture begun in one Town, but what sunk in another? Can the Poor of one Town be Employed in the Business another

Town did, and not that Town, or some other, do the less? — If the 50000 Narrow Weavers are Employed in some other Work, what is it? Is it some Work no Body did before? If so, let us see it; if it be in some Work which was done before, Who did it? And what do they do now in the room of it?

If the Ribbon Work drop'd, the 50000 Weavers fell into some other Employ, and thrusting them out of it, who were in it before, they went farther to seek other Mens Work, and they others; and so on till the last sort must go a Begging, unless there is more Work in *England*, than People to do it, which I affirm there is, and before I have done, shall prove it; but of that by it self.

I think I have given this Gentleman's Letter more Answer than he expected — But I have something more to say yet.

It has been Objected, Why are not Druggets as good a Manufacture as Cloth? And what is the Difference, since they Employ as many Poor in their Manufacturing, are as good a Wear, as Warm, and sooner Worn out?

I desire to put one of my Objector's Queries to this Objection, and shall speak to the rest hereafter, viz.

“ Is it not the Interest of *England* to have all her Wooll Manufactur'd here?

I put these Questions together, because they may one Answer the other, and I shall therefore need to speak the less to them.

Answer, Yes: And therefore,

1. Druggets are not so good a Manufacture as Cloth, because of the second Article, That it is the Interest of *England*, to have all her Wooll Manufactur'd here.

Now should all the World be no better Friends to us, than we are to our selves, and send to us for Druggets instead of Cloth, we should never be able to Manufacture all our Wooll in *England*.

Now Broad-Cloth is for that Reason, a better Manufacture than Druggets, because it Consumes more of our Wooll.

It is not only our Interest to Consume all our own Wooll in *England*, that is, Manufacture it; but if we could bring all the Wooll in *Spain*, *Ireland*, and all *Europe* hither, to be Manufactur'd, it would still be so much the better; and therefore, all things we do to Encourage our Neighbours to Erect the Woollen Manufacture against us, are preposterous, and like Sir *H. M's* Bill for

for the Poor, tend to ruine us, and make us Poor; but of this, I shall speak more at large, when I come to Examine the profound Policy of our Act to Prohibit or Discourage the *Scots* in their making Linen, and Importing it into *England* or *Ireland*, which if it does not push them

of course into the *Woollen Manufactures*, and in Time do us more Prejudice, and themselves more Good than all their own *Laws* could, I am then mistaken in the *Scots*, and they are more Fools than ever I took them to be.

ADVICE from the Scandal. CLUB.

THE following Letter, I confess, merits to be spoken to on sundry Accounts.

Gentlemen,

YOU formerly declar'd your selves very Honourably on the Black List; Pray what's your Opinion of the List of the Tackers?

March 16.

Yours,

B. L.

As to what the Author of this Paper said formerly on the Account of the *Black List*, he sees no reason to repent of it; he always thought it Criminal to Expose Gentlemen by Name, when there was no possible Certainty of the Truth of Fact; besides he thought the things Charg'd in that List, of so Capital a Nature, viz. Corresponding with *France*, Confederating with the Nations Enemies, and taking *French* Money to betray their Native Country, and sell its Privileges, things Equal to High-Treason, and very little less in the Eye of the Law; he thought these so much concern'd the Life and Honour of every Person concern'd, that not the least Suggestion ought to be made of them, where there was not a Certainty beyond all possibility of a mistake.

Upon these Accounts, he cou'd not but think the Publishing that List, a Villainous Exposing Men for a Crime, without Proof of the Fact.

All this being granted in that Case, he cannot see it otherwise here, and waving the Debate of its being a Crime to Print any of the Transactions of the House of Commons, without their Permission, and waving the Debate of the Matter in hand, Tacking a Bill, as whether it be a Crime, or no; which some Men seem, more than was expected, to allow, by being ashamed to own it.

Yet let it go which way it will, this Printing Lists of Names to the Fact, must be Base and Villanous, for the following Reasons.

1. That we all know it is Impossible for any

Man, tho' a Member of the House, to be able to give an Exact List, this or that Member, or several together, Concerting and Recollecting, may name a great many; but I appeal to the World, Whether any Man in *England*, nay, tho' he were one of them appointed for telling Names, could charge his Memory with 134 Names at one View, and be able to be positive to the Men.

2. This is farther Confirm'd in that; tho' I cannot say who was of the Number, I have seen no List yet in which I could not Name several Gentlemen charg'd with this Matter, who I could prove by my own Knowledge, or undeniable Testimony, were not of that Number.

3. If this be so, 'tis a most Unaccountable Unjustifiable Baseness, and as things stand, an Irreparable Injury to Charge any Gentleman in that List, who was not of the Number.

And on this Account, as a Friend to Truth, not to the Article of Consolidation, our Society resolves to give the World a List of some of the Injur'd Gentlemen, who tho' Nam'd in the Publick Paper, are able to clear themselves of the Charge; and as this is offer'd in meer Impartial Justice to Injur'd Abus'd Gentlemen, so if there are any Gentlemen who desire to have that Justice done them, on their Notice and Assurance of the Truth of Fact, they shall not fail of a Place in our Account, as a Testimony of the Author's Unbias'd Deference to Truth, without respect to Persons, or Parties.

As to the Article it self, this Paper at present is upon another Subject, and its Author, perhaps, may give his Opinion of those Affairs in another place.

THE Sad and Deplorable Case following, the Society could not find in their Hearts to Omit any longer, least more Poor Expecting Girls should trust to the same Weak Promises;

mises, and meet with Equal Disappointment.

Mr. Review,

I Am a Servant Maid, living near Boo-Church, and I heard my Master say to my Mistress this Morning, that you would have but too more Papers come out to Answer those Questions as any Body should send to you; I wou'd pray you to Answer this one for me, for if you do not, I shall not know what to do in this difficult Case: The Case is truly this.

I thought I should long agoe have had a Sweet-heart, but I have mis'd in my Expectations, but about three Months agoe, a Young Woman of my Acquaintance came to me with her Husband, and she told me, that she shou'd Die in her Lying-Inn, which would be in a Fortnights time; and she said, she had desired her Husband to have me when she was Dead, and she hop'd I would be a good Mother in Law to her Child. Now she did Die as she said she would, and her Husband bar'd not so much as come to me, or sent to me all this while, which is above two Months: I would Intreat you to tell me what I shall do, or which way I may put him in mind of his Promise, for he did then promise me before his Wife, but now she is Dead, he takes no care about it. Now if you can put me in a way how to do in this Matter, I will promise to send you a good Pair of Gloves when I am Married: For the Lord's sake don't forget.

Febr. 17.

Your Humble Servant,

1705.

Betty.

Alas Poor Betty! Waiting for the Dead Woman's Shoes, and yet go Barefoot still: The Societies Advice to you is, in short, Let him go like a Forgetful Fellow as he is, and wait for the next Comer, it may be he may be better left than found.

EXON CARRIER.

THese are to give Notice, That Nicholas Parry of Exon, who Bought the Horses and Trade fairly, which were Mr. William Morris's, lately Deceas'd, continueth at the Saracen's-Head in Friday-Street, and goeth out every Saturday as usual; and from Exon every Munday, and carrieth Goods, Passengers, &c. to Exon, Plymouth, and to all Parts in Cornwall and the West, with Care and Expedition.

Performed by Nicholas Barry.

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of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing. By its incomparable Odour and Fragancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, &c. being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, &c. 'Tis indeed an unparalleled fine Scent for the Pocket, and perfumes Handkerchiefs, &c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. Altracrafts, a Toyshop at the Blue-Coat Boy against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill. Sealed up, at 2 s. 6 d. a Bottle with Directions.

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Just publish'd,

THE English-Nun: Or, a Comical Description of a Nunnery. With the Lives and Intrigues of the Priests and Nuns. Written by an English Lady, who Resided near Twelve Months in a Nunnery at Brussels. The Second Edition, with Additions by the same Hand. Printed in the Year, 1705.

THE Golden Odoriferous Essence of Infalible Benefit for the Vapours, and all Distempers incident to the Brain, being a most Consummate Cephalick. It likewise abates all Swellings and Pains of the Limbs, or Body, that proceed from any violent Cold, Chilblains, Numbness of the Legs or Hands, Deafness, &c. and is of great Efficacy in all Pains of the Cholick or Rheumatism. It includes all the Virtues that are ascribed to the Q. of Hungary's Water, Warham's Apoplectick-Balsam. Liquid-Snuff, &c. with a peculiar fineness of Smell: Its Properties are more particularly express'd in the Printed Paper going along with the Specifick, and will be punctually Verify'd in the Experience of it; is now offer'd to the Numerous and Pernicious Impositions that every Day produces. At Sam. Saunders, Periwig-Maker, in Star-Court in Cheapside near the Conduit.